

OFFICE: Over P. P. Baily's Hardware Store, corner of Clinton and Columbia street, Third Story.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; Three Dollars at the end of the Year.  
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.  
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.  
A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

Drugs & Chemicals.

1000 oz Quinine 150  
500 " " 75  
500 " " 37 1/2  
200 " " 15  
100 " " 7 1/2  
50 " " 3 1/2  
20 " " 1 1/2  
10 " " 3/4  
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# The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.  
FOR GOVERNOR.  
**JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,**  
OF PARRIS COUNTY.  
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.  
**JAMES H. LANE,**  
OF DEARBORN COUNTY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1849.

## Democratic Congressional Convention.

A Convention of Delegates from the several Counties composing the 10th Congressional District of Indiana, will be held at the Court House in the city of Fort Wayne, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of May, 1849, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate a democratic candidate for Congress, to be supported at the next August election.

Each County is entitled, by former usage, to send one delegate to the Convention for every one hundred democratic votes polled at the last election; and in those counties where the fraction exceeds fifty votes, to one delegate in addition, as follows:

Adams,	4
Allen,	11
Decatur,	2
DeKalb,	6
Delaware,	7
Grant,	6
Huntington,	5

By order of the District Committee,  
**DANIEL REED, Chairman.**  
February 10, 1849.

## Adams County Democratic Convention.

Notice is hereby given to the Democracy of Adams County, Indiana, that a County Convention will be held at the court house in said county on Saturday, the 21st of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Congressional and Representative Conventions; and for the nomination of candidates for county officers; and the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before the Convention.

The respective townships are requested to appoint their delegates to said Convention on the first Monday of April next.

The ratio of representation in the Convention is fixed at one delegate for every six democratic votes polled at the last Presidential election, and one for every fraction above half that number. No township to have less than three delegates. Thus—

Hartford,	3
Wabash,	2
Jefferson,	3
Blue Creek,	5
Monroe,	4
French,	6

By order of the Central Committee,  
**SAMUEL L. RUGG,**  
Chairman.  
February 21, 1849.

We have not been able to devote much attention to our paper this week as our time has been chiefly occupied in attending to a suit for damages against Wm. G. Ewing for the assault committed on us with a sword cane about a year ago. The jury gave a verdict in our favor with \$10 damages. The smallness of the amount was, we are informed, caused by a misconception on the part of the jury of the law as laid down in the judge's charge. As a motion is pending for a new trial, we forbear further comment.

**Gen. Taylor's Cabinet.**—Mr. Crittenden having absolutely refused to accept a seat in Gen. Taylor's cabinet, Mr. Clayton of Delaware will be appointed Secretary of State. Nothing certain is yet known as to who will be the other members of the cabinet.

Mr. Clayton has resigned his seat as Senator from Delaware, and John Wales has been elected in his stead.

**Ohio U. S. Senator.**—SALMON P. CHASE of Hamilton county has been elected to the Senate in place of Mr. Allen, whose term expires on the 4th March next. Mr. Chase is a free soiler, but a radical democrat on the questions of tariff, banks, and the sub-treasury. The whigs voted for Thos. Ewing and J. R. Giddings.

**Look Out!**—It is rumored that the *Canal Bank of Cleveland* has either burst up or is about doing so.

**Harmonious Whiggery.**—The Whigs in the Tenth Congressional District are getting into a very pretty array. The northern wire-workers are desirous to get up a convention, and hope to jockey the southern branch of the party out of the nomination of their favorite candidate, Judge Kilgore, and secure the track for some of the numerous aspirants our own city affords. The Times insists that in no other way can the harmony and concert of action of the party be brought about, and without this harmony and concert they must inevitably be defeated. The Winchester Patriot, on the other hand, contends that if the party hold a convention, the defeat of their candidate will be doubly sure. So it appears by the confession of their papers that let the party take which horn of the dilemma they may, they are doomed to defeat—and in this opinion we fully coincide. The Patriot justly contends that the South is entitled to the candidate this time, and thinks the experience of the past six years with a convention and a northern candidate should satisfy the party of the inexpediency of that course. If the north will act magnanimously in the matter, and give the south the candidate, the Patriot insists that no convention will be necessary, as Kilgore is their unanimous choice; but on the other hand, if the north insists on a convention, the Patriot delicately notifies them, that it very much doubts [from the state of feeling that now exists here, [there] if there could be a solitary delegate prevailed on to attend such convention.]

This is a family quarrel in which we, of course, have no right to meddle. Still, we think our whig friends are giving themselves great deal of trouble for very little purpose; it is a "fixed fact" that whether they hold convention or not—whether Kilgore or any other man is nominated—their candidate is doomed to an overwhelming defeat. The star of legions in the Tenth District is set for ever.

## New Whig Project for a National Bank.

Vice President Fillmore has hatched out a new project for a National Bank, which we expect will be urged on the attention of Congress at its next session. Mr. Fillmore knows well enough that a moneyed monster like the old U. S. Bank is altogether out of the question at this day—it has become a perfect "solusite idea." His plan is, for the Treasury Department of the U. S. to hold U. S. Stocks in trust, and countersign notes for banks to that amount. The evidence of our national indebtedness would thus be made to represent bank capital, and as the whigs are generally in favor of extensive bank issues, they would take care to keep the government always deeply enough involved in debt to furnish the requisite amount of capital to bank upon.

The scheme is a most iniquitous one, but perfectly in keeping with federal tactics. The government would be involved in debt; the people would have to be highly taxed to meet the interest on the debt; a high tariff would have to be enacted, which would still further tax the people, by compelling them to pay an enhanced price for all manufactured articles—the products of our country, as well as those which actually paid a tax to the government. The result would be, manufacturers, speculators, and bank pests would reap a golden harvest at the expense of the laboring classes, who would be ground down to the dust by excessive taxation, and would have to pay high prices for all kinds of goods, while their produce would be shut out of foreign markets, and depreciate in value. We look upon this as one of the most iniquitous and truly federal projects that could be devised to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; and hope that in the coming election for members of Congress the subject will be kept in view. No western man, whig or democrat, ought to vote for any one for Congress who would not pledge himself to oppose to the utmost this insidious project.

**Fort Wayne & Buffalo Mail Route.**—Proposals will be received at the Post Office Department, Washington City, until the 4th April next, for conveying the mail once a week between Fort Wayne and Buffalo, leaving Buffalo every Tuesday morning and returning the following day. The contract to be for one year—from the 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850.

We are indebted to Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of the Senate, for a copy of the President's Message and accompanying documents.

**Fort Wayne Female College.**—A public examination of the students of this institution was held in the Methodist Church in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday last. We were unable to attend, but are informed the examination was gratifying to the numerous audience, and highly creditable to the pupils, their teachers, and the institution.

**Tonawanda.**—The total inadequacy of the harbor accommodations of Buffalo to the great amount of shipping which uses that port, and the narrow minded shortighted policy of the citizens of that place, in waiting for the government to make them a harbor instead of doing it themselves, has induced some enterprising capitalists to start a rival port at the mouth of Tonawanda Creek, a few miles below Buffalo. The commercial enterprise at this new port, will be brought into full operation at the opening of navigation. Large ware-houses, provided with elevators, and all the modern improved facilities for expediting a heavy commercial business, are being rapidly constructed, and a fleet of the first class of vessels, will be ready to take advantage of the earliest navigation in the spring. It is surprising that this location, so long known, and needed should not have been improved at an earlier period; but now that the work is commenced, no doubt can be entertained, that in due progress of time, it will become one of the most important thoroughfares on the lakes.

**THE PROTOCOL.**—There has been a good deal said by some whig papers and panic makers about a certain protocol signed by Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, our ministers in Mexico, and which some surmised rendered nugatory the treaty. A call was made on the President by Congress for information on the subject; the President forthwith sent a message explaining the whole matter, which it appears amounted to nothing after all. The message was so conclusive that Congress immediately let the matter drop, and did not even refer to it a committee. The whole affair was a mere bugbear, got up to create an excitement against Mr. Polk at the time his term of office was drawing to a close, and has proved a miserable failure. The National Whig, the organ, par excellence, of General Taylor at Washington, not disposed to get the old General into the ridiculous muss the whigs have just been getting up for themselves, disposes of the whole matter thus coolly and smoothly, and that will be the last of it.

**From the Daily National Whig.**  
We are inclined to think, as far as we have examined the subject, the Protocol does not, in any way, modify or change the provisions of the Treaty. It seems to be a reduction to writing of the assent of Mexico to the explanations made by Mr. Buchanan of the explanations, for we cannot find in the protocol any ideas differing from those of Mr. Buchanan's despatch. The two papers are substantially the same, and we think it was probably intended they should. No objection seems to be made by any body to Mr. Buchanan's despatch to the amendments, as tending in no way to modify or change the amended treaty; and we do not see how the Protocol, which is substantially the same, can modify or change it.

The preceding is, we confess, somewhat irregular. Protocols usually precede the accords of the conversation and agreements of the negotiators of treaties, and are not intended to act as sanctions thereon. This Protocol might be more properly called a Metacoli, but be it denominated what it may, it is evident that it is a writing embodying the understanding which the Commissioners of the United States and the Mexican Foreign Secretary have arrived at, and which is embodied in the amendments made to the treaty by the American Senate. The question is, does it differ from the explanations given by Mr. Buchanan? We repeat, we cannot see, so far as our examination of the question has gone, that it does differ in any particular.

But, we are an important or an unimportant paper will be asked, why we are so particular about the Protocol? The answer is, that it is related to the American Senate by the American President, before he proclaimed the treaty.

**Freight of Gold from California.**—The British Government send every year two ships of war to Guaymas and other ports on the Gulf of California to transport gold from that coast to England. The price of freight goes to the officers, and they carry about two millions of dollars in Gold, every year, which is transported to England. Why don't our Government commission our vessels of War in the same way to take Gold and silver to America? Its perfect safety would then be secured, and the arrangement would be of great commercial advantage.

**From the Cincinnati Gazette.**  
The "chivalry of the South" is on stilts again since the refusal of a number of Southern members of Congress to follow Mr. Calhoun in a new bill against the Union. The *Charleston Mercury*, which is the special organ of Mr. C., is for putting to the sword all such men as Badger, Stevenson, and Toombs, without any sort of quarter. Through its Washington correspondent it says:—

"If Stevenson, of Georgia, and Badger, of South Carolina, and such like politicians, whose zeal for the South would not allow them to support the compromise bill at the last, now support any measure of efficiency in enforcing the laws of the South, it will be a matter of surprise as gratification. They have heretofore been the truest and most zealous defenders of our southern institutions, although on every occasion they go against the South, and are always found in combination with her enemies, helping to lay the South under a curse."

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This Carolina bravo, [for southern sentiment it manifestly is not], is met in the right spirit by the Louisville Journal, which says:—

"Starch talk on the part of the southern traitors about putting to the sword" all who refuse to go with them in their crusade against the Union is very preposterous and very insupportable. They are attempting to carry out their projected policy of placing a threshold for an ultimately end, though not by the sword, they will die the death of a soldier but of a traitor."

to be the law of the land? The President seems, did not consider it necessary to do so, and was the sole constitutional judge of the question, it will be for the House of Representatives to decide, whether he judged lawfully and rightfully or not. For ourselves, we are satisfied with the explanation he has made to the House, for not communicating the Protocol to the Senate, because it is so far as we have been able to examine the case, with what we conceive to be the true character of the Protocol.

**Protocol to the Mexican Treaty.**—What is all this disturbance about a Protocol to the Treaty of Mexico by which, as it is said, the terms of the Treaty were varied after its ratification by our Senate? There is nothing of it but—*gus!* The Protocol did not, in any sense vary the terms of the Treaty. The Washington Union makes the following statement:—

Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, were sent to Mexico for the purpose, among other duties, of explaining to the Mexican government, according to the terms of the amendments made by the Senate to the treaty of peace. This treaty, with the amendments of the Senate had been ratified by the President before their departure. Before their arrival at Queretaro, on the 25th of May, 1848, the treaty, with the amendments of the Senate, had been approved both by the Senate and House of Deputies of Mexico, according to the terms of their constitution. Before the President of Mexico ratified the treaty, it was deemed necessary, to satisfy Mexican scruples, that an explanation by our commissioners, in the form of a Protocol, on three points, should be made.

This explanation was made by the Protocol. When the treaty reached Washington, on the 4th of July, 1848, the \$3,000,000, the first instalment under the treaty, had been paid—the blockades of the Mexican ports had been raised—and our troops had left the city of Mexico, and were fast evacuating the country. The ratifications had been exchanged on the 30th of May, 1848, and the treaty was the supreme law of the land. Had the President, instead of the ratifications which violated the treaty, there could have been no other remedy but to open a new negotiation with Mexico on the subject. The President, after carefully examining the Protocol, found nothing in it which was not in conformity with the treaty, and therefore did not attempt to institute any new negotiation.

Under a rather whig paritizens so bitter that they would gladly find any excuse for repudiating the Treaty and throwing away the rich acquisitions it has brought us.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

**Separation of Government and Banks by the Sub-Treasury.**—The New York Tribune speaks of the English government having in 1847, the inflation of bank paper and the ruin and destruction of the mercantile credit there, says of the prosperity of the United States during and since these bankruptcies in Europe:—

"The severe lesson taught the people of the United States, in the intense distress which was inflicted upon them by bank paper, and the connection of the government with institutions that issued it, served to excite a general treasury from bank connection, and to prevent the speedy re-establishment of banks. To this circumstance may chiefly be ascribed our exemption from the ruin which has overtaken all other countries, and the high state of prosperity every where apparent. Thus in 1838, the bank loans of the United States reached \$295,115,000, and this year they have been \$344,476,000—a diminution of \$180,637,000, while the wealth of the Union has more than doubled. In the nine States of Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida, there were in 1838, \$152,200,211 of bank loans. In seven of these States there are now none. In two there are \$8,129,386, while the exports of the two States are tripled. Thus at New Orleans alone, the value received has reached over \$90,000,000, against \$30,000,000 in 1838. The value of produce, which came to the Hudson in 1838, was \$23,080,000; in 1847, \$37,236,081. This great development of wealth and consequent business has taken place in the absence of bank crises, and the consequence has been undisturbed prosperity, amid the most disastrous adversity in England."

**Illness of Gen. Taylor.**—General Zachary Taylor, President elect, was yesterday, laboring under a rather painful cold, occasioned by a fall that he received at Madison, by stepping unexpectedly upon a trunk. It was said he had two of his ribs broken, but we believe that report unfounded, and so pronounced by his attending physicians. Be it as it may, the old General was in great pain during the entire procession through the city. Considering that the weather was extremely cold, the morning most dense on the part of the Madison Hotel, we almost wonder at his standing it as well as he did, considering the pain he must have endured. He was so much exhausted that he could only bow to the crowd when he came upon the balcony at Masonic Hall. Mayor Spencer very properly cut short all remarks, and General was immediately conducted into the Pearl Street House, the Third-st. entrance.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

**A Through Train.**—We understand that on and after the 1st of March next, it is designed to run a day train of cars through from Albany to Buffalo in thirty hours, leaving Albany at 5 A. M. and reaching Buffalo at 6 P. M. stopping by the way at the principal places only, viz: at Schenectady, Palatine Bridge, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, &c. This will be a great accommodation to the through passengers.—*Utica Herald.*

**Land Warrants.**—In a great many cases 2 land warrants have been received at the office in Washington, obtained in the name of the same soldier by fraudulent discharges. A new regulation of the General Land Office requires a certificate from the Notary or Justice of the Peace, before whom an assignment of land warrant is made, to the effect that the assignment was filled upon the same day that it was acknowledged. It is also suggested that proof, or oath of identity, should in all cases be required by the Notary or Justice.

**From Canton.**—Another Difficulty Approached.—A letter received by Messrs. Harnden & Co., by the Niagara, dated on board the U. S. Ship Preble, Bocha Tigris, Canton River, Nov. 25th, says:—

"The Preble will probably reach the United States in June next. The Plymouth is also lying here; officers and crews are all well. Both vessels will sail for Manila on or about the first of December, to be absent about one month."

"There is a report that the Governor of Canton has notified the English Superintendent of Trade, Governor Bonham, that the gates of Canton would not be opened upon the first of April, as per treaty between Great Britain and the British authorities, pending the demand for the fulfillment of this part of the treaty."—*Boston Traveller.*

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The "chivalry of the South" is on stilts again since the refusal of a number of Southern members of Congress to follow Mr. Calhoun in a new bill against the Union. The *Charleston Mercury*, which is the special organ of Mr. C., is for putting to the sword all such men as Badger, Stevenson, and Toombs, without any sort of quarter. Through its Washington correspondent it says:—

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**LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.**—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter dated on board the U. S. ship Ohio, and written on her voyage from San Francisco to Mazatlan, and mailed on the 8th of January. It was written on the voyage, the Ohio having sailed from San Francisco on the 28th of December. We make the following extracts from it:—

"You ask me what I think of your coming out here; I will give you a plain statement of matters and things. You can form no idea of the state of things in San Francisco since the discovery of the gold near there. It is destined to be a very large city, and even now it is difficult to buy property in the business part of the town, except at the most extravagant prices. I suppose I am within bounds when I say that for the size of the place, more business has been done there for the last six months than in any other place in the world. If you could come out here with 10, or 15, or \$20,000, or even less, you must make money, enter into what business you would."

A capitalist clerk lately went ashore, and received \$1,800 per annum and his board. The proprietor had already rented rooms to the amount of \$6000 per annum, to say nothing of the table, bar, &c. Now, if you have any idea of coming out here, you had better bring a house with you. I am serious; one, I know has already been brought."

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"It is my decided opinion that things will be favorable to making money out here for several years—I hope I have secured a lot—some officers who secured lots for a mere song during the war, are now made rich by it. I am told Parser Price's lots which cost him about \$1,500 are now worth \$20,000. Now, you may think the plan I am going to suggest to you is a wild enthusiastic dream, but if I were in the United States I would do it, if I had the money, and I advise you by all means to do it. Buy or charter a small vessel, invest all the money you can raise in the *Cotages*—you can get them from two to four rooms for from \$500 to \$800 apiece—have them all ready to bring up, even bring the brick for the chimneys and fireplaces, and I am certain they would make you as handsomely a return as anything you could bring. You could either sell the vessel at a great profit, or put her into the trade between Oregon and San Francisco, which is a profitable one. I believe one thousand of these cottages would find ready sale. People are actually suffering for a place where to sleep, and tents are pitched in the very towns."

"All I have said depends of course upon the gold, and there is no doubt enough to keep thousands of people employed for years. They have already taken it out by millions, and have scarcely gone below the surface of the earth."

**RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.**—Mr. Benton has introduced into the United States Senate, a bill to provide for the construction of a central railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco. To raise a fund for building it, the bill provides that seventy-five per centum of the public lands in Oregon and California, and fifty per centum of the amount of the sale of all other public lands in the United States, shall be, and the same hereby are, set apart and pledged to defray the expenses of locating and constructing the same. It provides that a survey of the route be made, and that the region of the Columbia river, to connect with the ocean navigation at that point, and shall intersect the central national road at some suitable point west of the Rocky Mountains.

It provides that the President of the United States cause all the information in the possession or power of the government, necessary to show the comparative advantages and disadvantages of different routes for said central and branch routes, to be laid before Congress by its decision, with topographical and profile maps to illustrate the same; and to cause further explorations to be made, if necessary; and the sum of twenty thousand dollars per annum, to be appropriated to the survey, not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated to enable the President to carry the objects of this section into effect.

That as soon as the routes for said central and branch road, or either of them, shall be selected, the location and construction thereof shall be commenced under the direction of the President of the United States, and shall be finished, by virtue of appropriations to be made by Congress out of the fund created and set apart by this act for this purpose.

That military stations shall be established on the line of the said central and branch roads, for their protection and support, and settlements shall be encouraged at such stations by making donations of land to actual settlers.

That the sum of \$100,000, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to enable the President to treat with the Indian tribes along the line of said road, when the route thereof shall be resolved upon, for so much territory as shall be necessary for the purposes of this act.

That it be the duty of the President to provide that the route of the said road, from the mouth of the Missouri to the Pacific ocean—a breadth of one entire mile—for the purpose of laying down, at once, one track, one road, reserving enough for as many tracks, and independent of each other, as shall be necessary in all time; for all the varieties of roads that are now in use, or which may come into use in the unnumbered generations which that road is to benefit.

**From the Cincinnati Gazette.**  
SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

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**malefactors.** Kentucky is true to the Constitution, and to the confederacy. She says little, but she is prepared to act efficiently whenever her services shall seem to be demanded. If she shall have cause to believe at any time that the respectable spirit in the South is likely to manifest itself in reasonable action, she will not threaten or bluster, but content herself with preparing for the emergency by raising a double crop of her great staple."

Fortunately for the harmony of Union, but more fortunately still for themselves, the tire of Mr. Calhoun and his satellites exhausts itself in words. There will be no signs of Kentucky's putting in an act more of hemp, any speculative movement in that article, which shall have a tendency to raise the price, we venture to predict, will be ruinous to those who engage in it. Our friends of the Journal had better so advise the planters of Kentucky."

**Trying to make room for a hungry Taylorite.**—Taylor's whig members of the Legislature last night, we learn, nominated in caucus, Judge John McLean, for the U. S. Senate!

While this is held out as a bait to the free soilers, it is really done to get some Taylor whig a place on the Supreme Bench, to protect Southern interests. The trick is a smart one; but will it take? Will Judge McLean leave his present position for such a hope? Will he condescend to stoop to thus become the instrument through which party tricksters are to manage their affairs, and then turn him out on the commons, as of no further use?

It is true, we learn, that the indocuments held out to Judge McLean are, that if he will thus lend himself, *viz.* that he will be elected to the Supreme Bench, the legitimate successor of Gen. Taylor in 1852. That he is the only man that can push Mr. Benton out of the way in the West, and hence he must serve! And in perfect keeping with this affair, one Ben Tappan, it is said, is advising it!!! *Sic transit gloria*—any body can fill up!

There are several signs in the Book of Solomon, that would be apt quotations in this connection, but let them pass for the present.—*Ohio Statesman.*

**Decided!**—Judge McLean notified the whigs of our Legislature that he could not accept of their kind offer. He declines being elected U. S. Senator! We had strong premonitory symptoms that such would be the case, and the feelings of those who caught up this bait must be any thing but consolatory, since the wire workers are publicly known. It is honorable to Judge McLean that he is thus to be thus tampered with.—*O. Statesman.*

**Paris.**—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says:—  
"Your California gold begins to turn the heads of our people. Not only, as you know, the whole of our expedition sent out from London, but there is a company which formed itself at Havre, and which invites to day emigrants to join the expedition about to be sent from that seaport direct to San Francisco."

**President of France.**—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says:—  
"The President of France, who is dressed in green, with gilt buttons, black silk stockings and shoes, the liver of the Emperor, he wears a brilliant star on his breast, and assumes as much dignity as he can possibly demand. We can only hope for the best, for the quiet of France; the field of conjecture is too wide."

**Truth Stranger than Fiction.**—The Hannibal, Mo., Courier, of the 25th ultimo, contains an account of a most strange and tragic affair, which is corroborated by the Hannibal Journal of the same date.

Mr. Weatherford, Sheriff of Schuyler Co., had from two to three thousand dollars of state funds in his hands, which he was shortly to take to the capital and pay over. He left home, telling his wife that he should be gone until the next day, and that she should permit no traveller or other person to remain in the house over night.

But an old man called and was permitted to remain after he had retired, and while Mrs. W. was sitting by the fire, three men, their faces blackened, and their clothing disguised, came in and demanded the money, which they said they knew was in the house, and by threats compelled her to point out a quantity of bank notes. They said there was more in silver, up stairs, and compelled her to go for it.

She went up stairs, and softly awakening the traveller, who was there asleep, told him what was going on below. He quickly instructed her how to proceed, gave her one of a pair of pistols, told her to take the money in her apron with one hand, and hiding the pistol under it with the other, to go down stairs, and when she had reached the landing to let the money fall, and as the robbers stooped to pick it up, to shoot one, when he would immediately follow and shoot another, and then deal the best they could with the third. She did so, and as the robbers were picking up the silver, she fired, killing one. The old man then rushed in and killed a second, while the other proceeded to flee.

Upon examination, the man the lady shot proved to be her own husband, who had thus laid a plan to rob himself of the funds of the State in his possession."

**Captain Kidd's Treasures found.**—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says that a few days ago Martin Samson Shaw, while on a hunting excursion, discovered and recovered in the works on "Snake Hill," in which they found a sealed bottle, containing a letter, purporting to have been written by Captain Kidd, the notorious pirate, to some of his inferior officers, and informing them where some large deposits of wealth were made, and entreating them to possess themselves of that treasure, and covetous from some distant locality which the letter represents him to have been in. The letter bears marks of great antiquity, and some of the shrewdest men of the vicinity have gone in pursuit of the buried treasure.

**Telegraphic Communication between London and Paris.**—Experiments have recently been made at Folkestone Harbor, England, to test the practicability of establishing a telegraphic intercourse between the two great cities of London and Paris, by submerging a wire across the French channel, which the English papers speak of as being entirely successful. A large wire was used, covered with gutta serena, two miles in length, which was carried out in a boat, on the dock of which was placed a telegraphic instrument, to which the other end of the wire was attached, the shore end communicating with London. Messages were thus interchanged with the same facility as if the line had been on terra firma.

The great difficulty was to provide a natural case, which would naturally drag a wire thus submerged, such as the dragging of ship's anchors, the bite of large fish, &c. But to obviate this in a measure, it is proposed to stretch two or more lines across at different points, so as to render it improbable that they should all be broken the same day.

If the English can construct a line across the French channel, we do not know that it is altogether impossible for the Yankees to construct one across the Atlantic. Congress has now a petition before them to aid a company in their efforts to do so.—*Albany Argus.*

**Ploughing by Steam.**—A steam plough has been tried on a farm near Stratford, in England, by stationary engines at the extremities of the field, and the experiment is said to have been successful. The engine is ten feet by six in bulk, porting with a pair of horse, and ready to be moved for ploughing, threshing, or any purpose where power of this kind is required.

## New Mode of Conveyance to California.

The following advertisement which we find in the St. Louis Union, opens a new mode of getting to California. The St. Louis Union speaks in the highest terms of Turner and Allen as well qualified for the undertaking. Those taking this conveyance need have no care for any thing more than travelling by stage, and, for the provisions are prepared for them gratis.

**PIONEER PASSENGER TRAIN FOR CALIFORNIA.**  
The undersigned propose to dispatch a train of wagons expressly for the transportation of passengers and their baggage to California—in addition to their merchandise train, as early in the spring as practicable.

The great number of applications made to us for transportation as above, has determined us to fit out a train exclusively for passengers.

Elliptic spring wagons, covered and fitted up comfortably for six passengers, will be provided.

Price of passage, including rations from the day the train starts—\$200.

One hundred pounds of baggage will be allowed each man—extra baggage, 20 cents per pound.

One-half the passage money will be required at the time of signing the contract.

For further particulars, time and place of starting, address the undersigned, at No. 212, paid, until the 25th of March ensuing, at St. Louis; after that date, Independence, Missouri. TURNER & ALLEN.  
32 Second-st., St. Louis, Missouri.  
Feb. 6—2w.

## Interesting Details from California.

**GOLD IN OREGON.**  
*Abundance of Provisions—Decline in Prices—Quickness as abundant as Gold—Hard Times for Greenhorns,*



To Country Merchants.  
I offer for sale...  
March 3, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following...  
March 3, 1894.

State of Indiana, vs. George T. Turner, Jr. et al.  
March 3, 1894.

WHERE it has been made manifest to the court...  
March 3, 1894.

FRUIT TREES, SHRUBBERY, &c.  
March 3, 1894.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Nursery...  
March 3, 1894.

QUICKS—Several kinds; SIBERIAN CRABS; 300...  
March 3, 1894.

LOST!  
March 3, 1894.

ABOUT the first of February, a BRAVE...  
March 3, 1894.

Plank Road Laying.  
March 3, 1894.

THE undersigned will receive Sealed Proposals...  
March 3, 1894.

JOE will be let in sections of five miles, to commence...  
March 3, 1894.

UNITED STATES WHOLESALE...  
March 3, 1894.

Clothing Warehouse!!  
March 3, 1894.

LEWIS & HANFORD.  
March 3, 1894.

MADE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF...  
March 3, 1894.

UNITED STATES, Adapted to the Southern and South Western...  
March 3, 1894.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.  
March 3, 1894.

Also the most extensive manufacturers of...  
March 3, 1894.

OIL CLOTHING...  
March 3, 1894.

COVERED HATS...  
March 3, 1894.

Plain and Fashionable Clothing, of all kinds...  
March 3, 1894.

PUBLIC LAND SALE.  
March 3, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance...  
March 3, 1894.

of instructions from the Commissioner of...  
March 3, 1894.

the 5th Section of an Act of Congress...  
March 3, 1894.

at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday, the 13th...  
March 3, 1894.

day of March, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the...  
March 3, 1894.

office, the following tracts of public land, to wit:  
March 3, 1894.

Notice  
March 3, 1894.

THE undersigned claims to be the owner in...  
March 3, 1894.

equity of the following described lands:  
March 3, 1894.

The first of Sect. 13, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
March 3, 1894.

The second of Sect. 14, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
March 3, 1894.

The third of Sect. 15, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
March 3, 1894.

The fourth of Sect. 16, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
March 3, 1894.

The fifth of Sect. 17, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
March 3, 1894.

The sixth of Sect. 18, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
March 3, 1894.

The seventh of Sect. 19, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
March 3, 1894.

The eighth of Sect. 20, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
March 3, 1894.

The ninth of Sect. 21, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
March 3, 1894.

The tenth of Sect. 22, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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The eleventh of Sect. 23, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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The twelfth of Sect. 24, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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The thirteenth of Sect. 25, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
March 3, 1894.

The fourteenth of Sect. 26, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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The fifteenth of Sect. 27, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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The sixteenth of Sect. 28, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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The seventeenth of Sect. 29, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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The eighteenth of Sect. 30, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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The nineteenth of Sect. 31, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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The twentieth of Sect. 32, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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The twenty-first of Sect. 33, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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The twenty-second of Sect. 34, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
March 3, 1894.

The twenty-third of Sect. 35, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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The twenty-fourth of Sect. 36, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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The twenty-fifth of Sect. 37, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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The twenty-sixth of Sect. 38, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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The twenty-seventh of Sect. 39, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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The twenty-eighth of Sect. 40, Twp. 38, R. 14 E.  
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